(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government have approached China Government in order to acquire technical know-how and other related information to carry on river water in the country to remote areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved so far?

THE MINITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) No formal information is available in this regard. However, it has been reported in the Chinese media that the South-North Water Diversion project is designed to connect the Yangtze river with the three largest rivers in the North namely, the Yellow, the Huaihe and Haihe rivers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Interlinking of Betwa and Parbati and Kalisindh Rivers

†778. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the projects relating to interlinking of rivers Ken to Betwa and Parbati and Kalisindh to Chambal have been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether information regarding the cost of construction of these projects and completion period has also been ascertained; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) Linking of Ken and Betwa rivers and Parbati, Kalisindh and Chambal rivers have been prioritized as the first two projects under linking of rivers project.

Feasibility report of Ken-Betwa link project has already been prepared by National Water Development Agency (NWDA). Central Water Commission has been directed to take up the preparation of its Detailed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Project Report (DPR). Preparation of feasibility report of Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link is targeted for its completion by March, 2004.

(c) and (d) The cost of construction and the completion period of these link projects are dependent on the finalisation of DPR, consensus among the States and availability of funds.

River basins fed by Himalaya and rain water

†779. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rivers of the country get water primarily from the ice-melting in the Himalayas and rain water;

(b) if so, the names of river basins dependent on Himalayan ice and rain water;

(c) the quantum of water the country gets from the above-mentioned types of basins; and

(d) the quantum of water being utilized at present from each of the above-mentioned sources separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of river basins dependent on Himalayan ice and rain water are given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(c) The total quantum of water, the country gets, on an average annually from both types of river basins is 1869 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM).

(d) The water being utilised from the ice melting and from rain water is not assessed separately. However, the present total water utilisation has been assessed as 605 BCM.

Statement

River basins dependent on Himalayan ice and rain water

River basin dependent on Himalayan Ice as well as rain water
1. Indus
2.(a) Ganga
(b) Brahmaputra and Barak